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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON,

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

WEDESDAY DECEMBER 27 1893,

# SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO.NIGHT,

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Hall. Concordia Encampment, Concordia Hall. Stuart Council. A. L. of H., Powell's Hall. Martha Washington Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, 308 north Fifth street. Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.

Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Ellett's Hall. Richmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fel-

lows' Hall. Queen Lodge, Golden Shore, Ellett's Hall, Company "B." First Regiment, Armory. Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Central

Trades' Council, Eagle Hall.

# SHALL WE ACQUIRE HAWAII?

The Dispatch says the United States government needs Hawaii and the Nicaragua canal, and that it must therefore have both. Is that a sufficient ground for the United States government making acquisitions? Is this government to take forcibly whatever some Americans may think that it needs? We are not prepared to give our approval to any such doctrine. We must not only need the thing, but there must be a foundation of justice for the demand before we can give our consent to this government making any acquisition whatever.

What do we want with Hawali, anyhow? It is useful to us as a watering station for our steamers going to China and Japan, but we can conceive of no other indispensable use that we have for it. We have by treaty all the rights necessary for an effective coaling station, and we will maintain those rights against the whole world. We have, then, already all of the benefits that we can get from Hawaii under the most beneficial conditions. Why, then, should we encumber ourselves with the island and its mongrel population, when owners it will give us no more than what we already have If we annex the island what shall we do with it? Are we to keep it forever as a Territory, ruled from Washington city? The bare idea is revolting to every American sentiment and opinion, We would not do it. We should be compelled sooner or later to convert it into a State. Do we want any more hybrid and mongrel populations in our Union? Hawaii as a State would be a perpetual running sore in the side of the American Constitution. Our troubles with it would be endless, while we should receive no more advantages from it than we already have through our treaties, that give us all coaling rights that we need.

#### A WEAK POINT IN OUR ELECTION LAWS.

We have frequently called attention to the powerful political and moral reasons which urge the reformation of our election methods. The existence and the recognition, if not the approval, of fraud in the elections in some parts of this State is an evil so great that it can only be likened to the admission into a city of a deadly and contagious pestilence. If no measures of prevention are taken, it will sweep the community.

In the treatment of election frauds, as in the treatment of pestilence, "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of

We print herewith a communication from a gentleman who knows what he is writing about, and he is an ardent Democrat. He points out a weak spot in our election laws which should be protected.

He says: "Permit me to express my very great gratification at the stand you have taken in regard to elections in Virginia and the corruption that must follow. It has required nerve to blaze the way and stand as the champion of honesty, but you will as assuredly will as right always has when properly understood by our people. Nothing can be more degrading than the flects of bribery and corruption in the Black Belt, and the writer knows as well effects of bribery and corruption in the Black Belt, and the writer knows as well as man can know that, when necessary, majorities are changed by judges of ejection appointed for the purpose of giving a false return. As you are fighting for a principle, let me suggest an amendment to our law that will avoid the opportunity for frand. Section 129, Code of 18%, provides the manner of can the river back to the high-lands, to a line which was known as consisting of this section are being complied with the stuffing is done. No one is permitted to be present by the officers of election, and as many hallots are sufficient as many better community ever settled in but the fraud is perpetrated before the friends get in, and they see nothing

wrong, although they may and do know that wrong has been perpetrated.

wrong, although they may and do know that wrong has been perpetrated.
"If section 129 be so amended as to permit two friends of each political party to see that the canvass of votes is honestly conducted, and it be provided that the ballot-boxes be placed in sight of voters during the entire day while the vote is being cast, then our people will have contidence in our elections and all will be idence in our elections and all will be

well.

"The law should abhor opportunity for fraud as much as fraud itself, and unless there be honesty in the conduct of our elections the day of retribution will be

It is gratifying to know that the Governor of Florida will prevent the prizefight in Florida between brutes Mitchell and Corbett if possible. Nothing is more demoralizing in its tendencies than these brutal exhibitions of pugilism. While New Orleans enjoyed the monopoly of a inttery's demoralizing influences, she added to them what ald could be derived from public prize-fighting. But the moral elements of her population asserted their rights, and they banished from Louistana both sources of public decadence at the same time. Unwise citizens of Florida are now seeking to bring Florida's people under the malign influences that were too bad for New Orleans. It is to be hoped they will fail in their effort, and, if the Governor is clothed with power to secure a failure, it seems certain now that he will bring that failure about. So mote it be.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, is still un-appeased and declares in the foreible patois of the mining camp that he will right for free coinage until a heavy sheet of glittering ice forms upon the exterior of the caldron in the infernal regions. Go it, governor, even if you must go it Chicago News.

Governor Northen has vetoed the bill providing for the pensioning of widows of Confederate soldiers. The bill provides that the widows of

Confederate soldiers who have become such since 1890 shall be entitled to a pension.-Columbus (Ga.) Ledger.

Speaker Crisp is sanguine that he can get the Wilson bill through the House by the end of January. It would be a good if he could. Not much is expected of the House except the passage of the bill, and the sooner the Senate gets at work correcting it and reassuring the manufacturers the better for the business of the sounds. of the country. By all means, rush the bill through the House, which will pass it at any rate, and submit it to a body will give it real consideration. Philadelphia Ledger.

New York Sun: 'Tis the greatest holly day of the year.—Philadelphia Ledger. Old Scrooge heard Mr. Childs' little Christmas witticism, and it tickled him so that he almost had an apoplectic fit. het brandy and water, with a double dose to himself. Arabella had the hysterics, to the mingled consternation and delight of Mr. Tracy Tupman, who was obliged to support her. "Blame me, if that ain't the best vot ever I 'eard, Samivel,' said Mr. Antonio Weller, at the Cape and Button Club. "With a 'ead as good as his 'eart, Guv'ner, as the man said to the life hassurance sawbones," replied Sam, loosening Mr. Pickwick's neck-cioth. "There'll be great merriment at the club to-night, Sam, when they hear Mr. Childs's pun." "God bless 'im, sir, but I didn't think 'e 'ad it in 'im. It's few 'as the gift of repartee, as the sweep said when 'e 'eaved the brick at

The New York Times of yesterday de voted the greater part of its page to the discussion of the tariff question. In one of these articles, the paper says: The manufacturers of pottery in Trenton profess to foresee that their in-dustry would be ruined by the enact-ment of the Wilson bill, and the hightariff press publishes their predictions
of calamity with the usual inflammatory ments. It happens that at this time there is pending a suit at law which upon the sincerity of history of an important branch of the

New York Sun; The Hon. Thomas Watson, Cheeping Tom Watson, the Georgia statesman who burned his law library to show his fitness to become a light to the Farmers' Alliance and furnace of Populism, says he is a candidate for the post of senator in Con-gress from Georgia. We advise Tom Watson's friends not to believe him in this matter. He must be mistaken. Tom Watson regards the Senate as an annex of Wall street, an asylum of millionaires, a haunt of the devil fish Capital, a luxurious lounging room for the minions of the money power. Would Tom Waton the Cracker Gracchus, subdue his free soul to go to such a place? Would he consent to set foot within those doors? We cannot believe it. Tom cheeps a peck measure. The prophet of Popu lism will not put any green baize be-tween himself and the people. Besides, he is reserving himself for the Presi-

Post no bills on Tom Watson. He is one of the 2,716 greatest men in the People's party.

New York World: Of no other people except the French could it be said that the most important indication of the drift of their politics is the success of

two new books and a new play.

The Paris correspondents are now gravely discussing the significance of the fact that the hero of the two most popular books and the most successful play is the great Napoleon. The Little Corporal is again the hero of the hour, and the political observer takes it as a sign of a fresh and violent outbreak of the French yearning for glory and worship of the military chieftain, who can lead them to victory. They take it as an indicaing with disgust from the monotony of peace and the petty squabbles and dals of parliamentarism to the dazzling prospect of conquest.

#### The Huguenots of Virginia-Mr. Martin One of Th m.

To the Editor of the Richmond Times: Your readers are greatly obliged to you for your vindication of us from the charges of the Washington Post, that Virginia had made a new departure and was selecting her public officers from the common and insignificant of her peo-ple, instead of those who had been more favored by birth or education. We wish to state that the nomination of Mr. Thomas S. Martin as the Democratic senator fram Virginia shows no such thing, but on the contrary, entirely the reverse. Mr. Martin is directly descended from the Huguenots, who, leaving France to escape religious persecution, went to Engiand, and were taken up by William and Mary in 1700, and colonized in Virginia. They obtained from them a royal grant of land on the south side of

Virginia. These Huguenot descendants have widely scattered and have filled every position, at the bar, the pulpit, and the forum, and it is a fact, stated on the best authority, that no Huguenot was ever before a bar of justice accused of a criminal offense. Auditor Mortan ever before a bar of justice accused of a criminal offence. Auditor Morton Marye and his brother, lately our Lieu-tenant-Governor, are the direct descen-dants of Rev. James Marye, who came over with the first settlers as their pastor—and they being horn of licony. dants of Rev. James Marye, who came over with the first settlers as their pastor—and they, being born at Brompton, on Marye's Heights, will have their names handed down in connection with one of the greatest battles of history. Wherever the winds blow and the seas roll, the house of another Huguenot, Mathew Populates Muster will Mathew Fontaine Maury, will never be

forgotten.

There is in front of the residence of Colonei Wm. W. Finney, of Powhatan which was up to forty years ago known as "Martins," a grave yard containing the tombstone of "Anthony Martin." •ne of the original settlers, which has inscribed upon it these lines:

"O stranger, who art passing by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, soon will you be; Prepare for death and follow me."

WM. POPE DABNEY.

### SERVANTS IN INDIA. They Save Annoyance-How to Prevent

Their Stealing Domestic life in India is without the annoyance of the servant question. You never need tell a servant what you want ione in that country; they seem to kr it by intuition. The ordinary household has about twelve servants-a cook, a waiter, a sort of valet de chambre, and, if you have two horses, two grooms; one man to run before you when you go out riding, and take care of your horse; another man whose business is to collect for your horse's feed the grass which grows in a vine-like manner upon the roads. Tten, in summer time, you require three to four men, who work to? large fans or "punkas" over you night and day while you are waking and while you are sleeping; then last, but not least, a watchman. This last institution is a peculiar man. This last institution is a peculiar one. If you did not have him you would be liable to find something stolen every night. Strangest of all, the only man who is a successful watchman must be a thief—the caste of a thief. He makes no pretensions of being anything eise, but as long as you have him in your employ nothing ever will be stolen. While the native Hindoos are very dishonest, the nly way in which to keep your valuables safe is to give them into their hands for keeping. If I locked \$500 in my chest, I would be sure that some time or other I should give the money to a servant and tell him to keep it for me, he would guard it with his life.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## POSSUMS ALMOST CAUSE A RIOT. Some Well-Baked Ones Stir the Colored

Folks of the Tenderloin. Moses Kelly, the cornet player of the Pickaninny band of the "In Old Kentucky" Company, now playing at the Academy of Music, who set the entire police department agog recently, because he had a nightmare and dreamed that some one had tried to abduct him. was the recipient yesterday of a box containing four fat 'possums, sent by a friend in Missouri.

Moses at once issued an invitation to members of the band to join him in a Christmas dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, in west Twenty-seventh street, where he is stopping. The 'possums were turned over to a colored chef, and long before the dinner hour, which was set for 6 P. M., all Twenty-seventh street was filled with the rich odor of baked Such a feast had not been spread in that quarter from time imme-morial, and all the colored people in the Tenderloin District were wild with excitement over the wonderful tales that were spread about the coming banquet A big ercwd of hungry ones gathered about the door of the hotel and snuffed eagerly every whiff of baked 'possum and sweet potatoes that came from the

At the last moment it was discovered that there were thirteen at the table. It was decided to make the smallest man the victim. He was Van Dose Smith, the cymbal-player. He protested in vain. A hcaping plate of 'possum and potatoes was given to him, and he was set out on the stoop. Then the feast went on. It was a great occasion.-New York World.

# Mr. E. A. Barber Resigns.

Mr. E. A. Barber has resigned his posi-tion as deputy city collector, his resigna-tion to take effect on January 1, 1894. Mr. Barber has come to this determina-tion in order to enter at once upon an active personal canvass as candidate for the position of City Auditor.

During the twenty-eight years since Mr. Barber has been a resident of this city, he has filled important positions of trust with faithfulness and ability. He has been for six years treasurer and for dxteen years auditor of the Richmond and sixteen years additor of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and during the past six years he has been the effi-cient deputy of Captain Frank W. Cun-ningham, in the City Collector's office. His character and efficiency as a busiess man, and his uprightness and reputation as a thorough accountant, are well to his many warm personal friends and acquaintances.

# Invitations to Thieves.

There were several cases of extreme arelessness upon the part of some of the citizens of Richmond yesterday.

Officer Ogilvie found the front door of Donati's bar-room, corner Seventeenth and Broad streets, open at an early hour yesterday morning. H. Ruppert's store, No. 606 east Broad

street, was found open by Policeman J. Lange Monday night. J. Lange Monday hight.

Policerian Finegan found the front door of James Gardner's barber-shop, No. 502 east broad street, unlocked at a late

Any of these places could have been

### easily locted by thieves. Centenary Methodist Church.

Dr. David C. Potter, the well-known lecturer, has a grand lot of views of the great Exposition recently closed at Chi-cago, and his instrument for the projec-tion of such views is said to be the finest in the world. The apparatus includes three complete lanterns, three oxyhydrogen or Drummond lights, and thirty-three lenses of the utmost power. The pictures are of twenty-seven feet diameter. Apart from the interesting subject, the good object for which the entertainments he proposes to give at the Academy January 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th, will doubt less crowd that popular house every night. Senson tickets can be obtained, with reserved seats, for \$2 for the entire course, and each lecture embraces en-

# tirely different views.

Joy for the Prisoners. Christmas was observed in the city jail. The hungry prisoners dined on turkey, ples, and other good things. A large box of chewing tobacco was distributed amons It was the gift of Mr. Judson Cunningham. Boxes of cheroots were also sent by other gentlemen. The prisoners ex; oyed their dinner immensely.

The Little Ones Happy. The children of the members of the congregation of Bethlehem Lutheran church, on Sixth street, near Clay, had a delightful Christmas entertainment last evening in that church. The Rev. C. J. Ochlschlaeger and the ladles had arreproperly company of the street of the control of

#### CHARITY. PRACTICAL

THAT WAS THE THEME BEFORE THE RELIEF COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

The Necessity of Raising \$1,000 and Sus taining the Plan of Charity During the Severe Winter Months.

To organize for practical charity on the quickest and most efficient means was the purpose of the meeting of the committee of seventeet yesterday, recently appointed by a mass-meeting of citizens to devise means for he relief of the poor.

The committee met at the rooms of the Associated Charities at 5 o'clock. E. A. Catlin was made chairman and Horace A. Hawkins secretary. The other members present were Thomas Potts, John Morton, R. W. Powers, Emanuel Raab, George D. Thaxton, and M. Strause. Dr. W. W. Parker and Ed. Starke and Henry S, Hutzler, president and vice-president of the associated Charities,

ere also present Dr. Parker addressed the committee and outlined his plan or collecting cloth-ing for the poor, which has been so suc-cessful, and discussed other plans he had in mind, and related his experience in se-

curing subscriptions The immediate ne essities of the case were recognized by all, and a plan for securing a sum of not less than \$1,000 at ing the plan of charity during the press ing months of the winter, were the main points discussed.

After the consideration of a large num-ber of suggestions, the following plan was adopted and committees appointed to

To canvass the banks and larger corporations and firms for a preliminary fund to establish a commissary and relieve the through committees, to make a careful canvass of all the licensed business intitutions in the city for additional funds, and lastly, by a method of weekly scriptions from all classes, provide for its regular continuance until April. On the first committee was named Messrs. Morton, Rash, and Powers.

For the regular canvass, the business part of the city will be divided up into listricts. Mr. Thomas Potts, with such assistants as necessary, will canvass Main from Ninth to Fifteenth street. Mr. Thaxton and John R. West, Cary street and the cross-streets between the same lines, and Mr. George D. Pieasan's will look after the canvass of Broad street. Other committees will be appointed as

Mr Cattin's Plan. A plan suggested by Mr. E. A. Catlin was adopted, which provides for weekly

subscriptions, and to carry it out the secretary was authorized to have printed a large number of forms worded as "I agree to subscribe --cents per week from January 1st to April 1st for the relief of the poor of

Return this slip to John Morton, treas-

irer, care Planters Bank." Every person able to give anything to charity will be called on, and some gentleman on each square will be selected to collect the weekly contributions and pay them to the treasurer.

committee of five, composed of Messrs. Powers, Morton, Raab. Potts, and Catlin, was appointed to formulate a plan for the most efficient means of re-lieving the distress among the poor and report to the meeting on Friday. No Money to Distribute.

It was adopted as the sense of the committee that no money whatsoe should be distributed, but that the neof the suffering should be ascertained and elleved with the articles needed.

The committee adopted the name and vill breafter be known as the Citizens Helief Association of Richmond.

A resolution was adopted inviting the co-operation of the police, and requesting that they notify the committee of

Mr. Ed. Starke, president of the Associ-

ated Charities, was requested to give the committee the benefit of his observations. Among other things cited from his ex-perience, he said that there were not 10 cent, more of charity-seekers per cent. more of charity-seekers now than any other season, but that there were a great many people in want who would not accept a sult of second-hand clothing or a bag of flour in charity, and he advocated asking the Council, instead of giving a sum of money to the fund of the committee, as was contemplated, to put a large number of laborers at work in the weeks and on street improvement. put a large number of inborers at work in the parks and on street improvement. He warned them against imposition, and said that the Associated Charities had found that there were many fraudulent persons in Richmond who sought charity from the various organizations under different names. He advocated the giving of medicines to the poor outright, and said that the present system of the and said that the present system of the free dispensaries was fruitful of a great deal of peruicious berging, since those persons not prescribed for by the physicians of the institution were required to pay ten cents, and that they often used these prescriptions as an excuse for berging until the paper was worn out.

Dr. Parker stated that he thought he could attrace a view to seems for ment. ould arrange a plan to secure free medi-

Mr. Hutzler also spoke, and offered the committee the advantage of his experi-ence in relieving the needy and preventing Mr. Hutzler turned over to Mr Morton, the treasurer, about \$69 received by the Associated Charities for the relief

The Citizens' Relief Committee meet again Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the same place.

# THEY WILL HAVE THEIR JOKE. But the College Boys Have to Pay for Flow-

ers Just the Same. A young man wearing a bunch of orange and black ribbon walked into an uptown florist's yesterday and said:

"I beg your pardon," said the manager of the store, to whom the youth had

"You needn't, I want a grumwadgy; a large yellow grumwadgy."
"Um. Yes. Oh, yes. Sorry, but we're all out of those. Fact is, I don't believe

we ever kepl any in stock. Better try the Natural History Museum in Central "Oh, come off. You've got 'em in your show window. These big yellow ones,"

insisted the young man.
The manager walked over to the win dow. The only big yellow things there were the chrysanthemums. He picked out one and handed it to the young man,

"Certainly," said the youth, and he took it, paid the price and walked out. The manager turned with a weary air to a Sun reporter who was standing near

"Those college boys will drive me crazy

before I'm done with 'em. For the pas two days they've been flocking in her at a great rate. Of course they make trade brisk, but they take it out in the wear and tear on the brain of the salesman. Now, a young fellow came in here yesterday and demaded a big hunk of double blue modesty. It took me two minutes of hard thinking to find out that he wanted English violets. He got 'em,

'That's all right,' he said. 'I want twenty-four wives, all in white, and young. What do you suppose he meant

by that, now?" The reporter for the New York Sun confessed that it was too hard for him. "So it was for me for awhile," said the florist. "Finally I had an inspiration and sent my customer away re-joicing with two dozen bride rosebuds Another chap came in here with a quota-tion about 'They toil not, neither do they spin,' by which he meant lilies of the valley, although I don't suppose that the original writer had that particular kind of flower in mind when he wrote

"But the very worst case of all was a curly-headed youngster who sprung him-self upon the establishment with a re-quest for a sprig of grinning hatchet. Nothing else would do him. He must have grinning hatchet. It took the com-bined brains of the establishment to get that riddle, but we got it. It was smilax. See? Pretty bad, isn't it. That youth paid \$1.50 for his smilax and joke paid \$1.39 for his smilax and joke com-bined-for the smilax 25 cents and the rest for the joke. But he didn't mind, and went off apparently well satisfied with himself."—New York Sun.

### Electrical Frauds Under the head of "Medical Electrical

Frauds" may be classed all electro-gal

vanic belts, shields, insoles, brushes and rings. They are all absolutely worthless so far as any electric or magnetic effects are concerned. Imagination is a won derful aid in curing certain diseases; especially is this true when the aliment is more or less imaginary. The agent is ever ready to take advantage of every opportunity to help on the decep-tion. He will call attention to the glow (warmth) produced by the insole, the blister made by the air-tight lining a belt or shield, or the sore caused to the zinc or copper as the effect of the electric current. The writer had the privilege of examining an electric belt with a spinal column attachment, the cost of the whole thing being \$20. This was remarkably cheap, considering disease it was warranted to cure. The box in which the combination was packed was covered with a long list of diseases ending with &c., &c., leaving one to infer that had the box been larger the would have been longer. The currengenerated from this belt was not sufficient to affect a delicate galvanom a galvanometer capable of indicating one-tenth of a milliampere. The min mum electric current used by competent medical men is from two to five milliam peres. In a recent libel suit in England it was brought out that the ordinary current generated by an electric belt is from one-four-hundredth to one-five hundredth of a milliampere, and considering the various paths open for the passage of this current-the lining of the the underclothing, the surface of the skin-the chance of any of this infinitesimal charge entering the body may easily be imagined. Most of these belts and shields are worn in such a manner that they form a closed circuit around the body, thus putting the body in a magnetic field, if there were any urrent. Some recent tests in the Edison aboratory show that this can have no effect. The armature of a large, sepa rately excited dynamo was removed. A strong magnetic field occupied by the armature was unable to tell when the urrent was turned on or off. Experments were made by rapidly reversing the current in field magnets, and as be Times has refused to advertise any of these electrical frauds. The electrical journals are full of advertisements of all kinds of electrical goods, yet not one of them will publish an advertisemen of any electrical belt or similar con trivance. This fact alone is sufficient evidence of the character of these goods. In a leading agricultural paper that frauds, there appear weekly from thre to five filustrated advertisements of electrical belts, insoles or shields. But people like to be humbugged, and this is probably as harmless a way as any.

# Easter Sun ays in the Future.

The rule for ascertaining when Easter y occurs may be gath-from this statement: Easter Sunday is the Sunday which follows that fourteenth day of the calendar moon-which falls upon or next after March 21st.

We give a number of dates of Easter-plorers by land and sea, of bridge-build-.... March 95

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# Donation Parties,

The rural "conation party" of old times is changing somewhat in character in parts of the Scuth. There was a time when the family of the parson to whom the party was given suddenly found itself overwhelmed without warning by half the corgregation. The swarming farmers, their wives and children took possession of the house, tilled every room, made a great dinner of the food they brought, and fed as many as 200 persons They went home late at night, leaving the parson's home a confusion of riches, his corn bins filled to the brim and his pocketbook replenished. Now the porson usually receives warning of the threaten-ed lavasion, the gifts are more wisely adapted to the family's needs, and in some cases the social features of the occasion are almost omitted. Some congregations even maintain a delicate reticence as to the value of the purse usually presented.

# Her Dress on Fire.

A party of young people were discharging some fire-works Christmas night on Twenty-sixth street, opposite where Mr. E. R. Robinson lives. Some of the sparks were blown over by the wind, and set on fire Miss Robinson's dress, who was watching the display. Her mother succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but they were both pretty badly burned. They are better to-day.

# Property Transfers,

Richmond; William H. Holmes and wife to Lizzie E. Quaries and Vera A. Holmes, one-third interest in Z feet on west side of Third street, near Preston, \$475. R. B. of third street, hear freston, Mrs. R. B. Taylor to A. J. Stevens and C. B. Fitzwisson, 89 34 feet on west side of Tenth street, between Clay and Leigh, subject to deed of trust of \$700, \$000. Same to same, 29 feet on south side of Cary street, near Linden, subject to deed of trust of \$2,180, \$2,256.39.

# Ex. Way r Grant Selected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.-Judge Truax, of NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Judge Truax, of the Supreme Court, has appointed ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, His bond is \$250,600, the money to be deposited in the Central Trust Company.

For steady nerves and good sleep use Bromo-Seltzer, Contains no Anti-Pyrine.

are in the wrong place. This isn't Salt

Lake City.'

"That'se all right,' he said. 'I want A Great Actress. What She is Wearing in from the opinion of the framers of the Her New Play at a Paris Theatre,



MMF, BEENHAEDT.

It is not positively certain that Bernhardt will visit America this season, but she is sure to come again sometime, if not this year. Just now she is holding forth to the delight of French audiences in a play caled "les Rois," by M. Jules Lemaitre. Of course she has some beau-tiful costumes and just as much, of course, they are entirely original with the

divine Sara. Those who saw her last year remember her marvelous creations in the costume line-especially in street costumes. One particularly startling one was a figured goods with a design of red roses trimmed with white lace. With this she were a dress a small-sized ostrich, and seriously rfered with the decoration of a certain in his attempt to discovery by the government authorities. Another one of her startling costumes if "La Tosca" was an exquisite pale-blue

der cloak lined with crmine. In the second act of "les Rois" she wears a costume very similar to the one I just mentioned, as to design. It is in the Empire style, which is a favorite of Bernhard''s and it is trimmed with a passementerie studded with amethysts and tur quoises. The neck is square and borderes with the passementerie. The front hangs loose and full and at a point just below the waist it is caught with a diamond

In its present state it is, of course, too theatrical for ordinary wear, but with a little modification it would do very well for a house gown.

#### Value of an Athletic Training. It is perfectly true that our young men should not go to college merely

get their bodies trained, but it is also true that they should not go there merely to get their intellects trained. Far above bodily strength, far above mere learning, comes character. No soundness of body and limb, no excellence of mental training—admirable though each of these is—can atone for the lack of what in old-fashioned phrase would be called the virtues; for the lack of courage, of nonesty, of self-control, of temperance, of steadfast resolution, of readiness to stand up for one's right, and carefulness to stan not to infringe on the rights of others. Now, of course, many of these qualities are not conferred by athletic exercise any more than they are conferred by the study of Latin or Greek; but there are study of Latin or Greek; but there are others which certain courses of study do tend to bring out, and, yet, others which are most undoubtedly strengthened and developed by the demands made upon them in playing the rougher and maniler sports, especially out-door sports. In a perfectly peaceful and commercial civilization such as ours there is always a darger of laying too little stress upon the more-virile virtues—upon the virtues men and soldiers, of ploneers and ex-plorers by land and sea, of bridge-build-ers and road-makers, of commonwealthbuilders-in short, upon those virtues for the lack of which, whether in an individual or in a nation, no amount finement and learning, of gentleness and culture, can possibly atone. These are the very qualities which are fostered by vigorous, manly out-of-door sports, such as mountaineering, big-game hunting, riding, sheeting, rowing, foot-ball, and

kindred games.
Of course, if these sports are carried to an excess, they do harm, exactly as excessive study or excessive devotion to business does harm; and, equally, of course, they are beneficial very largely in proportion to the extent to which they are followed and shared in by the classes of our population which most feel their need. Professional sports are of small consequence, and, in so far as they have any consequence at all, are good merely in that they excite these who look on and admire the performances to try to take reart in similar consequence. take part in similar ones of their own It is a good thing that the young merchant or lawyer, young bank-clerk, or dry-good's clerk, should belong to a lo-cal base-hall nine, and should have a chance now and then for an hour or two's brisk exercise. This will give tome both to his body and his mind, and will offset the cyll consequences of offset to his body and his mind, and will offset the evil consequences of a merely sedentary occupation. But the only good resulting from seeing a battle between two paid professional nines in the emulation excited in the minds of the younger pertion of the on-lookers to try their own hands at the bat.

The great development and wide-diffusion and practice of athletic exercises among our people during the last quarter of a certury (this diffusion taking place precisely among those classes where to need of it was greatest) has been very distinct advantage to our nation type. Orly the other day, Mr. John Bur type. Orly the other day, Mr. John Burroughs, in speaking upon this very point, dwelt upon the improved physique of the young American of the present day as a mpared with his predecessor of twenty five years back. This is as it should be It would be an ill thing for this republic if we developed on the lines of the Pezantine and Bengalese; if our merchantile men learned nothing but how to make men learned nothing but how to make | trade. money, and our lawyers, students, and men of trained intellects generally, grew to unite "the heads of professors with the hearts of hares,"—Harper's Weekly.

### Closure in the First Senate. The United States Senate is now the

only important legislative body in the Senate alone can a minority theoretically talk a measure to death. The House of Lords is not an exception, for its power to defeat a bill, whether by direct vot or by inaction, is reducible to nil by determined Commons. But the Senate's right to defeat legislation is very real nd in the Senate the minority's power of prevent legislation is very postively ectared and not infrequently exercised. And during the trying struggle of last tymmer a large results. and in the Senate the minority's summer a large number of Senators, in cluding nearly all of the older members declared against the adoption of a rule providing for the previous question, and the shrawdest and best-informed observers at Washington believe the adoption of such a rule impossible. The reasons given are practically all contained in the un-doubted fact that Senatorial tradition is respected, and to a certain extent respect-able. Senatorial tradition, it is held, forbids the adoption of a closure rule, pro-libits any action by a majority of the Senate looking to its adoption, so long as a minority, or a single member, desires to speak against it, and especially makes it impossible for the Vice-President to put any question to a vote without the consent of every senator present.

The Senatorial tradition is held, of

Americans have a for the "framers," second only to their respect for the "signers," of the Declara-tion, Senators share in this with their fellow-citizens, and for "framers" who also became senators their respect ap-proaches veneration.

In the Senate of the First Congress of

the United States sat nine men who had been "framers," had signed their names to the original draught of the Constitution; they comprised more than one-third of the Senate from April, USS, to March, 1791. Here, if anywhere, we shall find a firm basis for Senatorial tradition, and the proper interpretation of the Con-

tion so far as it relates to the rights and duties of the Senate. The whole case against a closure rule, if it depended upon tradition, fall to the ground when we dicover that such a rule existed and was repeatedly made use of in the First Senate. It reads as follows: Rule 7.—In case of a debate becoming tedious, four senators may call for the question; or the same number may any time move for the previous questi viz., "Shall the main question new

This is closure, pure and simple. Four senators-less than one-sixth of the whole number and less than one-third of a quo-rum—had power to demand an instant vota as to whether the question before the senate: should be put to a vote forthwith; if a majority so wished, the question was voted disposed of at further debate.-From Harper's Weekly

# A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Bessie B. W. Smith the Bride of Dr. James B. Woods. A very pretty home wedding took place

at the residence of the bride's parents No. 805 1-2 east Leigh street, yesterday at 12 o'clock, when Miss Bessie R W. Smith became the wife of Dr. James R. Woods, of Charlottesville, Va.

The parlors were prettily decorated with holly and green shrubbery. Miss Elsi Bell Smith, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmalds were Misses Perkins, of the Misses Perkins, of Charlottes Miss Bibb, of Charlottesville, and Beale, of Fredericksburg. The u-were Dr. Howard, of Washington: Dunn, of Petersburg: Mr. H. Lacy S. and Dr. Sherrard Tubb. Lioute Echols, of the United States army, acted

as best man. The ceremony was impressively pe formed by the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hou assisted by the Rev. Dr. Petrie ottesville. Quite a number of the friends of the contracting couple witnessed the marriage. Among them were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Kerr. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. James Little, Rev. Dr. Fair, Rev. J. Calvin Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam, Mrs. Gilliam, Mr. Robert T. Brooke, Mr. Langs Gordon, Mr. Mr. Mrs. Theorem. Mr. James Gordon, Miss Mary Sherrard, Miss Rebecca Smith, of Fredericksburg Miss Sallie Lacy, Mr. W. C. Preston, and

others.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Woods left for Charlottesville, where they will remain for a shoot while on January 18th they will sall from San Francis of for China, where Dr. Woods will take up his duties as medical missionar? In the city of Teling Klang-Pu.

The ground is a promise of the city of the cit

The groom is a prominent physician, and is well known throughout Virginia. His bride is the daughter of Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, of the Central Presbyt and is a lady of great personal mag-

Justice John heaved a sigh as he gazed at his docket yesterday morning. He mentally moralized upon weak himanity, and calculated to a nicety but how many drinks each big-head had im-bibed on Christmas-Day.

The court was packed to the utmost There were the regular at tendants, and also those who had dropped in to witness the fate of a friend or to view the unusual number of prisoners is he pen. His Honor was extremely tenient span

the Christmas jagger, and only where it was necessary did he exercise the full rigor of the law.

There were drunks, street scraps, and uspicious characters. With all of these as Honor was light in fulng, generous a giving advice, all in consideration of There were no Important cases tried

## fairs, which were sent to the Hustings To Open the Chamber,

yesterday, except one or two cuttle

The arrangements for the opening expensions of the new Chamber of Commerce building are assuming a chape commerce surate with the energy always displayed. on so many occasions step ed front in the general interest of The people feel a just pride in the state building erected, and look forward wit pleasure to the evening of Thursday the 28th, on which occasion it will be formall opened. Many citizens, and nearly all of the members, have expressed a desire to be present at the opening exercises, and Secretary Dunlop desires all to comto his office to-day or to-morrow and secure their tickets. The committee on the banquet is desirous of knowing by prompt response of the members, what number to provide for.



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, December 27, 1891. If you are invited to enjoy the happy evenings of after-Christmas, there is abundance to add to your wardrobe for every possible occasion. We prepared even while the store was in the hum of the holiday

Have you given the prices of Silks a thought? We will compare a few for you with the values of just one year ago. The benittled prices extend through near the en-

tire line of Silk Materials. Brocaded India Silks, evening shades, & year ago 98c; to-day 69c a yard. Colored India Siks of a most superior

quality, 50c; a year ago 73c.

All-Silk Satin Duchess, evening and street shades, \$1 a yard; a year ago

ago \$1.60. White Cordurette, 98c, a year ago \$1.25. Black Bengaline, 25c; a year ago \$1.55. Black Satin Duchess, all pure silk, th same number sold a year ago for \$1.45, to-day the price-mark says \$1. Illuminated Fancy Silks, for shirt-waists, skirts, etc., 50c a yard; a year ago the same grade was Tec.

aded Duchess Satins, \$1.19; a year

There is a great Reduction Sale this week that applies to Mussed and Crushed things, such as Handkerchiefs, Linens, Men's Neck-wear, Fancy Art Embroidery, and an

innumerable number of other things.

THE COHEN CO.